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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3 -----x

4 KELTON DAVIS, et al.,
5 Plaintiffs,

6 v. 10-CV-699 (SAS)

7 CITY OF NEW YORK and NEW YORK
8 CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY,

9 Defendants. Conference

10 -----x
11 New York, N.Y.
12 February 17, 2012
13 11:48 a.m.

14 Before:

15 HON. SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN,

16 District Judge

17 APPEARANCES

18 THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY
19 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
20 BY: NANCY ROENBLOOM, ESQ.

21 PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP
22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
23 BY: DANIEL H. WOLF, ESQ.

24 NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
25 For Plaintiffs
BY: JOHNATHAN J. SMITH, ESQ.

NEW YORK CITY LAW DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
For Defendants
BY: TONYA JENERETTE, ESQ.
GEORGE T. SOTERAKIS, ESQ.
STEVEN J. RAPPAPORT, ESQ.
PERNELL M. TELFORT, ESQ.

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1 APPEARANCES
2 (Continued)
34 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY
5 BY: PHYLLIS MINTZ, ESQ., Executive ADA
67 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, BRONX COUNTY
8 BY: MARY JO L. BLANCHARD, ESQ., ADA
910 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NEW YORK COUNTY
11 BY: SARAH HINES, ESQ., Senior Trial Counsel
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1 (In open court)

2 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Smith, Ms. Rosenbloom,
3 and Mr. Wolf.

4 MR. SMITH: Good morning.

5 MS. ROSENBLOOM: Good morning.

6 MR. WOLF: Good morning.

7 THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Hines.

8 MS. HINES: Good morning.

9 THE COURT: Ms. Blanchard?

10 MS. BLANCHARD: Good morning, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Ms. Mintz?

12 MS. MINTZ: Good morning.

13 THE COURT: Ms. Mintz, you have an unusual
14 distinction. Not only did you misspell my name in an e-mail,
15 but you misspelled yours.

16 MS. MINTZ: I misspelled mine?

17 THE COURT: That's the only reason I'm smiling.
18 Usually I'm very upset about misspelling, but you managed to
19 misspell yours.

20 MS. MINTZ: It's an issue of sleep deprivation.
21 You're just going to have to forgive me.

22 THE COURT: Now Mr. Soterakis?

23 MR. SOTERAKIS: Good morning, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Good morning. Ms. Jenerette?

25 MS. JENERETTE: Good morning, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Mr. Telfort?

2 MR. TELFORT: Good morning.

3 THE COURT: Mr. Rappaport?

4 MR. RAPPAPORT: Yes. Good morning, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Good morning. Nice to see you back,
6 Mr. Rappaport. Hope you're feeling better.

7 MR. RAPPAPORT: I am. Thank you.

8 THE COURT: So I think -- tell me if I'm wrong -- the
9 only agenda item today is the DA records? That's it?

10 MS. ROSENBLUM: That's correct.

11 THE COURT: All right. There has been an *in camera*
12 submission by Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx. I think there may
13 have been one from Queens and one from Staten Island, but I'm
14 putting Queens and Staten Island to the side. There's just not
15 enough information there to warrant pursuing those two
16 boroughs. But in any event, with respect to Brooklyn,
17 Manhattan, and the Bronx, I've looked at a sampling of decline
18 to prosecute production and dismissed after docketing
19 production and I have both the redacted and the unredacted of
20 that information. And I have some questions because I think
21 that this was sort of the unusual moment when the court
22 actually gets to apply the proportionality factors in Rule 26
23 that's been on the books for years and we always write that
24 they're underutilized; courts and litigants don't cite the
25 proportionality factors really enough. But this is a classic

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1 case of weighing the benefits against the burdens, taking into
2 account all the factors spelled out in the rule. And, you
3 know, I lecture on these factors all the time but can't
4 remember them. So I can certainly read them right out of the
5 book so they're here for the record.

6 Okay. So we're talking about 26(b)(2)(C), which is
7 the section on limit and scope of discovery, the subsection on
8 limitations on frequency and extent, and the specific section
9 sub (C), it says, "The court must limit the frequency or extent
10 of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules if it determines
11 that," and then we get subsections (i), (ii), and (iii), and
12 (i) is, "The discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or
13 duplicative or can be obtained from some other source that's
14 more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;" (ii) "The
15 party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the
16 information by discovery in the action or," and in subsection
17 (iii) there's a series of proportionality factors: "the burden
18 or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely
19 benefit considering the needs of the case, the amount in
20 controversy, the parties' resources, the importance of the
21 issues at stake in the action, and the importance of the
22 discovery in resolving the issues."

23 So it's a great section, underutilized. It's been
24 there for a long time. But I think this particular request
25 should really be analyzed under the (b)(2)(C)(iii) factors.

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1 So I do start with the burden of the proposed
2 discovery, whether that burden outweighs the likely benefit,
3 and it says "considering," and it gives you about six things to
4 consider. So when you consider the needs of the case and the
5 amount in controversy, amount in controversy is a little
6 inapplicable here.

7 So the section also talks about the importance of the
8 issues at stake in the action, and the issues at stake in this
9 action of course are important, grave public concern.

10 The parties' resources are important here because the
11 city doesn't have unlimited resources. I used the word "city."
12 I mean the DAs. They don't have unlimited resources to put
13 into this. I know it's going to be both burdensome and
14 expensive.

15 I have to consider the importance of the discovery,
16 and I want to talk about that with the plaintiffs' attorneys in
17 particular; in other words, how much of this they need, so that
18 you're starting to get some that make your point. Do you need
19 hundreds that make your point, tens of thousands? I mean, how
20 many do you need to make your point, when we're weighing the
21 benefits and the costs here?

22 And those are pretty much the factors. So having laid
23 out that framework, let me say that with respect to the
24 sampling I had, with respect to those that were dismissed,
25 those arrests that were dismissed after docketing, I don't

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1 think it's worth pursuing. I don't think there's going to be
2 enough likelihood of finding -- I don't know what you call
3 it -- beneficial information to any side that's worth pursuing.
4 So I'll hear you, but I think that the costs of digging it out
5 are high and the benefits are low, and I'm not seeing a return
6 on the sampling I got. There weren't enough that I could
7 categorize that would show that there was evidence that the
8 stop was bad or that the arrest was bad, either strong evidence
9 or weak evidence. I didn't see enough to warrant the effort.

10 However, with respect to decline to prosecute, I
11 looked at the sampling from Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx.
12 I have to say that I thought both Brooklyn and Manhattan turned
13 up a fair number that I would say lend weight to the
14 plaintiffs' argument here that stops are being made that
15 shouldn't be made; not even reasonable suspicion, much less
16 probable cause. But probable cause isn't even the issue on a
17 stop; it's reasonable suspicion. The arrests are bad, the
18 stops are bad. I have a little more information than you do
19 because I have the unredacted as well as the redacted, but I
20 made a rough categorization for myself, a chart, you know, bad
21 stop, no reasonable suspicion, and there's a high enough
22 percentage with respect to the Brooklyn decline to prosecute
23 and the Manhattan decline to prosecute that would make it worth
24 pursuing.

25 Now with respect to the Bronx, that one's tricky. The

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1 percentage is lower, but that's solely because there are so
2 many dismissals for what's called bad paperwork so that the
3 percentage of the total that I could attribute to lack of
4 reasonable suspicion is a lower percentage, but I don't know if
5 that's fair, since it seems to me a lot of people turn in bad
6 paperwork, whatever that means. There's just no paperwork or
7 inadequate paperwork as a reason for declining to prosecute.
8 There's so many of those that it skews the percentage. I don't
9 know what to do with the Bronx exactly. But my sense is it's
10 worth pursuing the decline to prosecute further.

11 But I want to talk to the plaintiffs' lawyers, and the
12 DA lawyers, of course, about how they obtained it. I forgot
13 already whether some of it was done by database searching or it
14 was all done by hand files. I've really lost track of that.
15 With respect to the decline to prosecute. I don't remember for
16 the three DAs I'm talking to, and they're all here. I don't
17 remember whether you did machine database type searching,
18 computer type searching, or whether you had to do stuff by
19 hand.

20 But let me start -- who's speaking for the plaintiffs
21 today? Ms. Rosenbloom. So how many do you need? I mean, you
22 could say, "I need every one available." Well, we could be
23 doing this two or three more years too, and that's certainly
24 not what you want for your clients, certainly not what I want
25 for this case. I want to move this case along. So you're

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1 really talking about the evidence that supports your theory,
2 what you might offer at trial, what might support your expert's
3 opinion or whatever, but how many do you need? We started out
4 with a sampling, which is the right thing to do in discovery; a
5 period of time, you know, a certain number of months. What was
6 it; three months, maybe?

7 MS. ROSENBLoom: At various times we've had different
8 samples, your Honor, but what we have been recently talking
9 about was two months each for years 2009, '10, and '11.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MS. ROSENBLoom: So six months total.

12 THE COURT: Out of what could have been 36 months?

13 MS. ROSENBLoom: Or more, your Honor. We're alleging
14 ongoing pattern and practice.

15 THE COURT: But what years did we take?

16 MS. ROSENBLoom: Oh, yes. We took three years --
17 2009, '10, and '11.

18 THE COURT: '9, '10, and '11.

19 MS. ROSENBLoom: The months of June and July for each
20 year.

21 THE COURT: All right. So we did '9, '10, and '11,
22 two months each. So that was two months out of 36.

23 MS. ROSENBLoom: Correct.

24 THE COURT: And you said you would want even a longer
25 time. What would you want?

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1 MS. ROSENBOOM: Plaintiffs' original requests had
2 gone back to prior years.

3 THE COURT: What years?

4 MS. ROSENBOOM: I think we started with 2006.

5 THE COURT: So theoretically you would want '6 through
6 '8, to date?

7 MS. ROSENBOOM: To date. Yes. Your Honor, very
8 importantly certainly is the time period --

9 THE COURT: Hold on. Give me one second.

10 MS. ROSENBOOM: Okay.

11 THE COURT: That's 72 months as opposed to two.
12 That's about 74 months.

13 Okay. Go ahead. Very important is?

14 MS. ROSENBOOM: Very important, your Honor, is to
15 look at these across time. As you know, the city made an
16 unsuccessful motion for partial summary judgment last year
17 based on a policy change to the patrol guide.

18 THE COURT: Yes, they cleaned it up.

19 MS. ROSENBOOM: That occurred in June of 2010. So
20 certainly we need to look at some period of time before that
21 and the ongoing practice to date.

22 THE COURT: That was June 2010, you said?

23 MS. ROSENBOOM: Yes. June 8th, 2010.

24 THE COURT: Policy change was June 8th, 2010.
25 Wasn't there something in the paper about stop and frisks

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1 reached record numbers in '11 or '12? I just saw an article
2 this week.

3 MS. ROSENBLoom: There were some recent statistics
4 revealed to the public about stop and frisks overall; not just
5 trespass, but overall.

6 THE COURT: That's true. I read that somewhere, this
7 week.

8 MS. ROSENBLoom: So your Honor, for us, the length of
9 time is important for us to get a picture of this issue, both
10 before and after that policy change.

11 THE COURT: Right. But you're not asking for every.

12 MS. ROSENBLoom: Correct.

13 THE COURT: 74 months, every.

14 MS. ROSENBLoom: Correct.

15 THE COURT: So what would you ask for that would
16 satisfy your evidentiary needs?

17 MS. ROSENBLoom: I think plaintiffs would be happy to
18 get from the beginning of 2008 to the present, perhaps six
19 months out of each year.

20 THE COURT: That would be '8, '9, '10, '11, is 48
21 months. Two months now, 50 months. It would be 50, but you're
22 willing to take half of that. You're asking for 25 months.
23 Right? Well, I have '8, '9, '10, and '11. Four years times 12
24 is 48. So that's two months and 12. That's 50 months. You
25 would take 50 percent, because you mentioned six months, so

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1 that would be 25 months.

2 MS. ROSENBOOM: That's correct.

3 THE COURT: All right. So 25 months, and you've
4 gotten six of those 25 already.

5 MS. ROSENBOOM: Yes.

6 THE COURT: Yes. All right. So basically you're
7 asking for 19 more months, which is 10 times what was done;
8 right? Because they did two and you want 20.

9 MS. ROSENBOOM: Yes, your Honor, and that would be
10 the decline to prosecute decisions along with the reasons for
11 it.

12 THE COURT: I understand. It's what I reviewed. All
13 right. So essentially nine times more. They gave you two
14 months; you want 18 more months, roughly. So it's nine times.

15 I guess with that request, I'm ready to talk to the
16 three district attorneys. So Ms. Hines, shall we start with
17 you? How did you obtain the material on solely decline to
18 prosecute?

19 MS. HINES: It involved two different sections or
20 bureaus in my office. The IT section formulates a list and is
21 able to determine by charge what cases. Once they are
22 unsealed, they can access what the cases are. And then a
23 separate section in the office runs them through a program to
24 attempt to determine whether they are NYCHA or nonNYCHA
25 premises, which is not always reliable.

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1 THE COURT: No. Now let me pause right there. If I
2 recall, the NYCHA/nonNYCHA distinction, that's something
3 Ms. Jenerette wants; right? In other words, the plaintiffs
4 might forgo that but you want it; right, Ms. Jenerette?

5 MS. JENERETTE: I do.

6 THE COURT: Very definitely.

7 MS. JENERETTE: Yes.

8 THE COURT: So I can't get away without that, but go
9 ahead.

10 MS. HINES: And at that point we are able to generate
11 the actual forms, which I usually get them from the analysts,
12 so I don't go and pull them physically from files.

13 THE COURT: So they're printed from a computer
14 program?

15 MS. HINES: I'm not sure whether they're printed from
16 a computer program or they go back into microfiche or exactly
17 what the mechanism is, but I can tell you that it involves the
18 people in one bureau who take a couple of steps and do some
19 unsealing and that kind of thing and then proceeds to a
20 different bureau, and I've been working with more than one
21 person in each of those two bureaus.

22 THE COURT: What's the other bureau? I heard IT.

23 MS. HINES: IT is the analysts. It's analysts --

24 THE COURT: That's what it's called, analysts bureau?

25 MS. HINES: Well, I believe it's Bureau of Planning

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1 and Management. It's sort of a generic bureaucratic name, but
2 these individuals with whom I've been specifically working are
3 analysts. They deal with data, categorizing it, cataloging
4 it --

5 THE COURT: I guess what I'm trying to ask, nobody has
6 to crawl into a warehouse and go through boxes and physically
7 pull pieces of paper.

8 MS. HINES: Not for the most recent DPs. Now I'm not
9 certain if you go back to 2008 because I have not done that.
10 The more recent the case, the less burdensome it is, the more
11 likely we are to have the paperwork, and the easier the access.

12 THE COURT: And then what happened? After the
13 information was pulled, then did attorneys' eyes have to go on
14 it for redaction purposes?

15 MS. HINES: Yes. Then it comes to me, and the
16 redactions that you have seen have been my redactions. So
17 that's page by page by hand and copied --

18 THE COURT: And I don't know that I have the total
19 numbers in front of me. How many did you find in the six
20 months you did?

21 MS. HINES: I believe we did fewer than six months for
22 the Manhattan DA's office because I was also doing
23 postdismissal, postarraignment dismissals, so I did fewer. I
24 don't have six months' worth. I believe I did two months'
25 worth, June and July for '09, and I may have done June and July

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1 for 2010, but I did not do as many months --

2 THE COURT: How many did that total?

3 MS. HINES: I believe it was 34. The two months that
4 I gave the court all of, and I'm not sure for the other year.

5 THE COURT: So the two months, you had 34.

6 MS. HINES: Approximately.

7 THE COURT: Right.

8 MS. HINES: And I can't remember, there was some
9 question, we may have been missing one or two. As I say, the
10 farther back you go, the less likely you'll find all of the
11 documents.

12 THE COURT: Right. Right. Still, two months. We're
13 talking about -- I don't really understand your letter. My
14 clerk handed me your letter of January 18, but I don't think I
15 understand it. It seems to say, enclosed is 10 decline to
16 prosecute.

17 MS. HINES: Yes, your Honor. This was a small
18 sampling that was recent --

19 THE COURT: That was the 29 you pulled.

20 MS. HINES: Out of the 29 I pulled, and I believe that
21 was a letter from months and months ago that I didn't bring
22 with me.

23 THE COURT: No, it's January 18th, 2012. I can show
24 it to you. January 18th, 2012.

25 MS. HINES: Well, that's the one of the 10 that were

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1 sampled.

2 THE COURT: Yes, right. 10 of 29.

3 MS. HINES: Okay.

4 THE COURT: 29 in two months.

5 MS. HINES: I believe so.

6 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 29 in two months. All
7 right. So that's 15 a month. And we're talking about
8 roughly -- okay. My math says you might turn up another 350.
9 Because you did two months and they're looking for 25 months.
10 Unless I got my math wrong. I don't think my math is wrong.
11 If you're averaging 15 a month and you had to do 18 or 19 more
12 months.

13 MS. HINES: I believe those particular months were
14 unusually low.

15 THE COURT: Low.

16 MS. HINES: This is not based on something that I
17 compiled statistics on or took notes on, but I remember when I
18 requested them, we were surprised that they were as low as they
19 were, and the thinking was that it might have been the summer
20 months.

21 THE COURT: Yes.

22 MS. HINES: So I don't know that that's
23 representative --

24 THE COURT: I think we picked summer thinking it would
25 be high because kids aren't in school.

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1 MS. HINES: I think that's right. And whether it was
2 because police officers are on vacation -- I mean, I'm
3 speculating.

4 THE COURT: Anyway, the rough math for 23 more months
5 is 350 more files. So what kind of time -- not the IT time or
6 the management time, because that doesn't sound so hard, but
7 how much attorney time would it take to then look through 350
8 decline to prosecute? Do you have any sense of that?

9 MS. HINES: I'm thinking 10 or 15 minutes per DP to
10 read it, consider it, mark it up, copy it. How many files are
11 you --

12 THE COURT: 350. So 60 hours. That would be 60
13 hours. Okay. Rough math, I've got it. It would be 60 hours.

14 MS. HINES: If you do four an hour for 350.

15 THE COURT: I didn't do that. I did six an hour,
16 because you said ten minutes. But you're making it more hours.
17 I did six an hour and got 60 hours. If we do four an hour,
18 it's going to be more.

19 MS. HINES: Exactly. It's going to be 80 some hours.

20 THE COURT: So it's two solid weeks doing nothing but
21 that. Does it have to be you personally to do every one? You
22 can put a team on it. 80 hours. A team of four, they could
23 have it done in a week. 20 hours each for four people, it's
24 done. Get it done and out the door.

25 MS. HINES: All of us in my bureau are overextended at

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1 this point. I spent extra days --

2 THE COURT: But you're a senior attorney there. Does
3 it take a very senior attorney to do what you did? I would
4 think a brand new ADA could do it, under your supervision.

5 MS. HINES: My office doesn't have brand new ADAs in
6 it. We are all fairly senior. We are all trial attorneys who
7 have had plenty of time in the courtroom. Most of us do the
8 civil practice after having spent years doing the criminal
9 prosecution, so we're all senior.

10 THE COURT: Right. So I'm saying that's not really
11 necessary. Having looked at the pieces of paper -- I wouldn't
12 know this if I didn't look, but because I actually studied
13 these, I would think a paralegal could do it, an entry level
14 attorney could do it, as long as they're supervised by a senior
15 attorney so they know what to look for. Some of them -- and
16 this is not revealing anything that was redacted -- say flat
17 out there was no basis for this stop. That's the conclusion,
18 there was no basis. So it's pretty easy to figure out what
19 were the facts that the person had. Often it seems to be
20 nothing. Seems to be some of them read, "Entered and exited
21 building." That was it. Not good.

22 But anyway, that's the point of why it's important
23 evidence. So I think the time limits that I have to make
24 pursuant to Rule 26, when you really fairly analyze the burden,
25 only sound awful if you personally, Ms. Hines, one of the

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1 senior-most attorneys there, have to sit in a room for 80
2 hours, more than two weeks of doing nothing, not even having
3 lunch. That's kind of crazy. If one thought of a team, four
4 people under your supervision, 20 hours each, it would be done
5 and out the door, you'd be done with me and done with this. I
6 don't know why it has to be done by such a senior person, so
7 long as that senior person tells the junior people what to do,
8 what to look for. That's the end of it. The biggest project
9 is getting IT to identify the numbers and then the next group
10 of analysts to pull the pieces of paper, which we think are by
11 machine, by computer, not crawling around a warehouse, and then
12 you put a team together to look at them. And you tell them
13 what to redact and they're going to redact, I guess, what, date
14 of birth or something, or age or residence?

15 MS. HINES: I think as a practical matter, I'm going
16 to be the one ending up doing it, and it is expensive.

17 THE COURT: But that's not right. Look, I've done
18 years of discovery supervision and the producing party can make
19 the cost out higher than it ought to be by saying, "The most
20 senior attorney in my firm has to do this and his billable rate
21 is a thousand dollars an hour," and then you say to the person,
22 oh, that's ridiculous, put a \$50-an-hour paralegal on it, and
23 all of a sudden the estimated cost does from, it will cost us a
24 million dollars in discovery, to realistically it could be done
25 for 50,000. So I just don't see why it has to be one of the

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1 most senior attorneys in the place. Pretty simple stuff.

2 MS. HINES: I understand your point is logical and
3 well taken, and in a private firm I think that is more easily
4 done. In my office there's a particular bureau charged with
5 handling civil litigation pertaining to criminal matters. All
6 of us are senior. We've lost two attorneys in the last three
7 weeks. We are all a bit overextended. And this is the bureau
8 that would be doing it.

9 THE COURT: Well, it is a big office. It's a very big
10 office. Tell your boss, "I've been ordered to this in a week,
11 and we have to borrow paralegals or junior attorneys from
12 another bureau so we can get it done and out the door, and
13 she'll be done with us." I really think this is the last time
14 we're coming back. Looks like you need to get a fair sampling
15 of those four years. Still negotiable whether it has to be 25.
16 Maybe they can cut it to 20. I can negotiate more with the
17 number of months, but I am going to send you back for more. So
18 it's just a matter of how much more.

19 MS. HINES: I have come to understand that. And all
20 I'm seeking now is the fewest possible months to reduce the
21 burden on an already overextended public office.

22 THE COURT: I do appreciate it's a public office. I
23 started out saying that, when I looked at the factors, I said,
24 don't think, oh, it's the government; they can afford anything.
25 Quite the contrary. I'm perfectly aware of the constraints

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1 that that public entities have been operating under, whether
2 it's the federal government or the state or the city. These
3 are hard times, and there is not an endless budget.

4 That said, this is an important case, public interest,
5 important issues, and I think it's important evidence, which
6 are all factors to be weighed under the rule. I didn't make
7 them up. I didn't write this particular rule. It was before
8 my time.

9 MS. HINES: But I do think the balancing that you're
10 involved in is extremely important --

11 THE COURT: Yes.

12 MS. HINES: -- and the burden to taxpayer resources
13 is --

14 THE COURT: It's true, but I'm weighing that against
15 the benefits of the information to be obtained, and I have a
16 good basis to make that conclusion based on the sampling, and I
17 cut it back a lot already by saying two boroughs are out of
18 this picture and I'm not even going to go for just the
19 docketing because it's not enough return based on the sampling.
20 So I've already cut it a lot. The question is what number of
21 months for what period of time is fair.

22 All right. Let me talk to your colleagues for a
23 minute, but know that I'm going to say you have to go back and
24 do something. And really, how should your office handle it is
25 an internal matter. But I can't be scared off by saying, "It

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1 all has to be me. I'll be in a locked room for two weeks." It
2 just doesn't make sense to me. Your office has paralegals.
3 You can borrow them. Somehow.

4 All right. Let's turn to Ms. Blanchard? Or maybe
5 Ms. Mintz next. It doesn't matter. You're in the same
6 position on this one. Okay. How do you obtain your data,
7 Ms. Blanchard? Yes.

8 MS. BLANCHARD: Your Honor, I believe it's comparable
9 to what Manhattan does. We do have the IT unit go to the
10 computer systems. We wrote a program that would differentiate
11 NYCHA v. nonNYCHA. Our IT unit, once we have unsealed the
12 documents, goes through the computer program, figures out which
13 cases are applicable, and then I believe that they then pull
14 the actual DP from the computer system, they pull that together
15 into a file and they send that to me. And then the way it has
16 worked in the past, I had an assistant who was an attorney, and
17 she initially went through them and redacted and then I oversaw
18 the redactions, and had to do many corrections, even though
19 this was an assistant and the assistant had been working for
20 some time in our office. Unfortunately, that person is no
21 longer in our office. She had left and has not been replaced.
22 So at this point in time it, again, would be probably myself
23 having to go through all of them. What we have produced so
24 far, though, we have produced seven months. We did --

25 THE COURT: You've done seven months?

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1 MS. BLANCHARD: Correct. We have done seven months so
2 far.

3 THE COURT: What numbers?

4 MS. BLANCHARD: June --

5 THE COURT: No, no, what numbers for those months?

6 MS. BLANCHARD: Okay. Over seven months, it was
7 approximately -- I don't have the exact number. I believe it's
8 in the range of 565 for seven months.

9 THE COURT: 565. This is NYCHA and non.

10 MS. BLANCHARD: Correct. Averaging out to about 80
11 per month.

12 THE COURT: 80 per month. That's helpful.

13 MS. BLANCHARD: Correct. So if you're looking at 18
14 more months to get us to --

15 THE COURT: No, you did seven.

16 MS. BLANCHARD: We already did seven. To get to the
17 25 number, we would have 18 more months. That would bring us
18 to 1,440 more DPs, which is --

19 THE COURT: 2,000.

20 MS. BLANCHARD: Yes, total of 2,000.

21 THE COURT: Okay. I don't know why you need 2,000.

22 MS. BLANCHARD: I --

23 THE COURT: Wait. Ms. Rosenbloom, 2,000 in the Bronx
24 alone and few hundred from Manhattan, and we haven't gotten to
25 Brooklyn? I think this is far too much than needs to be done.

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1 I appreciate you want to see it over time. But what if it were
2 three months per year, going back to '06? Now I don't know
3 whether the programs are going to go back to 2006, but --

4 MS. ROSENBOOM: Your Honor, today we proposed
5 starting from January of '08, not '06. That's where you got
6 your 25 number.

7 THE COURT: Oh, that was '08 to the present. That's
8 right.

9 MS. ROSENBOOM: If we were to reduce the six months
10 to four months, that might make more sense, because we already
11 have two summer months from each office. We could perhaps add
12 January and February, which are the months during which we now
13 know there are more trespass arrests, based on some trespass
14 arrest data we recently received from the city in this case.
15 So January and February appear to be the months with
16 significant numbers.

17 THE COURT: So '8, '9, '10, '11, and '12, because we
18 have January, February. So 10 more months. That would be 800
19 more. That would be a big help. So for the Bronx -- that was
20 the Bronx I was speaking to -- that would be 10 more months.
21 January and February of '08 to the present. Ms. Blanchard,
22 that's 10 more months. 800 more files. What's the amount of
23 time that you think that will take, based on the time you've
24 already spent?

25 MS. BLANCHARD: Well, I can tell you, each time we

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1 produced even a month at a time, between my time, the person
2 who was going through them, as well as the IT department, it
3 took us about, you know, three to four days, sometimes a week,
4 depending on how big of a month it was, to pull everything
5 together and get it out.

6 THE COURT: Why three or four days for one month?

7 MS. BLANCHARD: I'm sorry. Let me retract that. For
8 each time that we pulled something. So normally it would be
9 two months or more at a time. So we're still looking at at
10 least several days per month.

11 THE COURT: No, no. Two months.

12 MS. BLANCHARD: I'm sorry. Let me just do the math on
13 this.

14 THE COURT: It sounds like 28 days, something like
15 that, three or four weeks. If you've done seven already. How
16 many did you say you did already, Ms. Hines? I lost track.

17 MS. HINES: I think only two, because I was doing the
18 postarraignment dismissals.

19 THE COURT: Let's put that aside. You only did two
20 months.

21 MS. HINES: I think that's why it was so few months of
22 DPs.

23 THE COURT: And that was just August '09 and August
24 '10. Yeah. That's what your letter says. Your letter says
25 August '09, August '10. So you have three more months for

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1 those four years. And the two this year. You're going to have
2 14 months, Ms. Blanchard would have 10. 14 is a big change
3 from 25.

4 MS. ROSENBOOM: Your Honor, if I might add,
5 plaintiffs did not request the nonNYCHA arrests. This would
6 cut it roughly in half. It was our subpoena to these
7 nonparties. I know that your Honor's taking into account the
8 city's request.

9 THE COURT: I know, but I can't do one thing for one
10 litigant and one thing for the other. Ms. Jenerette somehow
11 thinks it's important to contrast the NYCHA and nonNYCHA. I'm
12 not going to get into the strategy on the case. I don't know
13 why that's so, but she said so. So my instinct is to accept
14 that.

15 Oh, Ms. Blanchard?

16 MS. BLANCHARD: If I may, your Honor, I did the math.
17 If we are considering 10 minutes for each DP and it's
18 approximately 800 more DPs you expect for 10 months, that would
19 take 19 days.

20 THE COURT: Yes. I got to that a completely a
21 different way, but I got to 20.

22 Now, Ms. Mintz, how many months have you done already?

23 MS. MINTZ: I thought I had done six months.

24 THE COURT: Probably so.

25 MS. MINTZ: July and August of --

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1 THE COURT: Of '8, '9, and '10.

2 MS. MINTZ: '8, '9, and '10. And I believe what I had
3 was approximately in the range of 200 DPs for the entire six
4 months.

5 THE COURT: Okay. So you didn't figure out per month,
6 but we could do that.

7 MS. MINTZ: But I don't have any of those figures in
8 front of me.

9 THE COURT: No. But, I don't know, that's roughly 33
10 a month, and if we now total to 10 more months, that's 350
11 more.

12 MS. MINTZ: Approximately 350 more.

13 THE COURT: Let's see. If you've got 350 more, then
14 you'd be up to 550, the Bronx would be up to 1300, and
15 Manhattan would be -- all right. So look, Ms. Rosenbloom,
16 that's still giving you 2100, which sounds excessive. I mean,
17 I understand you cut back the number of months, but to get 2100
18 each, it's enormous. Why do you need so many?

19 MS. ROSENBLOOM: Your Honor, it does a bit prove our
20 point, which is that there are quite a few of these decline to
21 prosecute decisions made, and from that number, those that show
22 improper --

23 THE COURT: Sure does. I mean, it sure helps to make
24 your case, but when are we gilding the lily? You could say you
25 need a thousand, you need 10,000, you need a hundred thousand?

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1 Where does it stop? You don't need all of that, I would think,
2 to make your point, because if you want to tell the jury, "We
3 looked at thousands, and of those thousands we can show you,
4 case after case," put it on the screen, "that, you know, 400 or
5 something are bad. That's intolerable." I'm making this up,
6 of course, but that's what you could do with the sample size.
7 And you explain this is a sample, that this is not every
8 trespass arrest. "We were given by the judge three months per
9 year for four years, and look what we can show you. That's not
10 all there was, ladies and gentlemen. That's just three
11 months." So --

12 MS. ROSENBLUM: Correct. Your Honor, two things to
13 say about that. One is, you know, if we had the same sample
14 and cut it to half of each month, that would certainly reduce
15 it by half.

16 The second though, is, both with regard to class
17 certification and with regard to our *Monell* claims, the
18 defendants have indicated through every word and deed that they
19 intend to oppose strenuously both the numerosity and -- they
20 said it on the record, your Honor, the numerosity and also the
21 fact --

22 THE COURT: I never understood the numerosity. I
23 mean, the law of the circuit, over 40 is presumptively large
24 enough. Why don't they move on to what they want to talk
25 about, which is predominance.

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1 MS. JENERETTE: I would ask that you not adopt
2 Ms. Rosenbloom's characterization of the city's --

3 THE COURT: Are you raising numerosity as one of the
4 challenges to class certification or not? Because I understand
5 predominance. I really do. Big argument. But numerosity?

6 MS. JENERETTE: Your Honor, I have not written my
7 class certification motion yet.

8 THE COURT: I know, but you're thinking.

9 MS. JENERETTE: It's not due for over -- until three
10 days after you make a decision.

11 THE COURT: But you're thinking.

12 MS. JENERETTE: I'm not prepared to take a position
13 either way, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Well, you know what, that's not helpful,
15 because if numerosity was not being contested -- and you might
16 want to think about it -- apparently that might change the
17 requests for information from these three hard-working and
18 overworked and overburdened DA offices.

19 MS. JENERETTE: Ask her if that's the case.

20 THE COURT: If what's the case?

21 MS. JENERETTE: If the city and NYCHA say right now,
22 we'll forgo numerosity, how that's going to affect the demand
23 she makes on the district attorneys.

24 THE COURT: Okay. I will do that. So if you knew
25 that there will be many challenges to class cert but one of

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1 them would not be numerosity, in other words, they would
2 concede the point that it's going to be more than 40 class
3 members, okay, let's say, would that reduce your demand in
4 terms of numbers for these DPs?

5 MS. ROSENBLoom: Your Honor, Mr. Rappaport has stood
6 up here twice in court and said they're going to contest --

7 THE COURT: I know, but that doesn't help. It's a
8 hypothetical question. Assuming for the sake of argument that
9 numerosity would not be one of the many challenges that will be
10 made to class cert. There are others they're going to bring
11 for sure, but let's say they forgo and say, "We won't do that.
12 There will be more than 40 class members. It's not worth our
13 paper to write that point. We're not going to write that
14 point." Let's say that were the case. Would that affect the
15 size of the demand here or request or whatever you call it?

16 MS. ROSENBLoom: It could, your Honor, if we had such
17 a stipulation, but also the city and NYCHA -- and I will agree
18 with Ms. Jenerette that only NYCHA has said on the record they
19 will contest numerosity. We don't know what the city will do.
20 But both --

21 THE COURT: Why are you going back to that? I'm
22 asking a hypothetical question. For purposes of this
23 discussion they're both waiving numerosity. I know they
24 haven't yet, but for purposes of this discussion, they are.

25 MS. ROSENBLoom: I was just trying to be polite.

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1 THE COURT: Yes, but we don't need it here. For
2 purposes of this discussion, they're waiving it.

3 MS. ROSENBLoom: And the city and NYCHA have both
4 indicated they will contest strongly our *Monell* claims, and we
5 need to prove pattern and practice over time, we need to prove
6 citywide practice. This is a strong reason for us to have
7 these large numbers. Again, your Honor, the number would be
8 cut in half if we cut the nonNYCHA decline to prosecute
9 decisions. I know that the city is asking for it.

10 THE COURT: I can't because the city thinks it's part
11 of their defense strategy, I guess, to show the same rate as
12 NYCHA and nonNYCHA.

13 MS. JENERETTE: They claimed disparate impact in their
14 complaint. I mean, their theory changes with every discovery
15 motion they make. The last I checked --

16 MS. ROSENBLoom: I object to that characterization.

17 THE COURT: I didn't hear you because somebody spoke
18 over you.

19 MS. JENERETTE: Ms. Rosenbloom did.

20 THE COURT: I realize that, but what did you say?

21 MS. JENERETTE: They're claiming disparate impact and
22 they also claim in their complaint overdeployment and that the
23 police department makes more unlawful stops and trespass
24 arrests in NYCHA developments that are located in gentrified,
25 predominantly white neighborhoods across the city than they

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1 make in NYCHA developments that are located in predominantly
2 black neighborhoods, and they also assert that we treat what
3 they call black and brown people who reside in NYCHA
4 developments differently than the NYPD treats people similarly
5 situated in white neighborhoods outside the NYCHA developments.
6 So if they're making these kind of arguments, we have to look
7 at the stops and trespass arrests citywide. We can't confine
8 it to NYCHA.

9 THE COURT: Well, ruling out Queens and Staten Island,
10 they've already got a bigger problem -- they're more
11 predominantly white, I would think, than the other three
12 boroughs.

13 MS. JENERETTE: I would think so, too. And there are
14 fewer NYCHA developments in Queens and Staten Island.

15 THE COURT: But there are.

16 MS. JENERETTE: But they're there, and I do think that
17 this sample size skews the results in favor of plaintiffs and
18 will make it more difficult for the city to rebut it.

19 The other thing is, the city has produced a large
20 volume of decline to prosecute information to the plaintiffs.
21 As I disclosed to both the city and the court, NYPD takes
22 decline to prosecutes very seriously. They track it, they
23 retrain officers as a result of it. We produced all of that to
24 them. We produced the spreadsheet, we produced documents
25 showing that retraining that takes place based on that.

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1 THE COURT: Yes, but that doesn't give the
2 case-to-case facts of the stop. I looked at these documents
3 myself so I can see, you know, arresting officer says this or
4 that happened, and some of them are troubling.

5 MS. JENERETTE: Well, the problem is, your Honor, that
6 is the district attorney's characterization of the conversation
7 with the arresting officer, and I think this raises other
8 issues in terms of how does the city rebut this and whether or
9 not we're going to have to have small hearings on each of these
10 things.

11 THE COURT: Oh, I don't think so. If there was more
12 to say, A, we probably wouldn't have a decline to prosecute,
13 and B, it probably would have been put in there.

14 MS. JENERETTE: That's not fair.

15 THE COURT: Well, that's your view and that's my view.
16 We'll deal with the evidentiary issues down the road.

17 MS. JENERETTE: At trial, we will, and so that's fine
18 enough, but the fact discovery with respect to the city has
19 closed. But we would maybe require some opportunity to review
20 this and determine what rebuttal evidence we'll need.

21 THE COURT: Aren't you getting whatever it is that the
22 plaintiffs are getting?

23 MS. JENERETTE: Yeah, we're getting it, but my only
24 argument, your Honor, is that it may not necessarily end with
25 these forms.

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1 MS. ROSENBLUM: Your Honor, might I speak --

2 THE COURT: Yes.

3 MS. ROSENBLUM: -- with regard to the burden versus
4 benefit balancing test?

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 MS. ROSENBLUM: My only point in talking about the
7 nonNYCHA arrests, which plaintiffs did not request, is that the
8 city's request is adding to the DA office's burden. It is a
9 bit unfair, we feel, to have that factor weighed against the
10 plaintiffs, who are seeking only the NYCHA-related decline to
11 prosecute forms.

12 THE COURT: Well, actually, I'm viewing it as
13 producing party, requesting party. I'm not thinking of it as
14 plaintiff and defendant. I mean, I have nonparties here. So
15 I'm really thinking of it as producing party, requesting party.
16 So there are two requesting parties. There's the plaintiff and
17 there's the city.

18 MS. ROSENBLUM: NYCHA issued the subpoena, the city
19 did not, but you're considering it a request by the city.

20 THE COURT: Okay, I am. But I still was figuring,
21 doing the rough math here, how many you'd get between the three
22 boroughs who are here, and it's over 2,000.

23 MS. MINTZ: Excuse me? One small comment --

24 THE COURT: Yes.

25 MS. MINTZ: -- which is that it was stated here that

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1 January and February would have more numerous arrests and DPs.

2 THE COURT: She thought so from information that's
3 been gathered from another source.

4 MS. MINTZ: I just wanted your Honor to appreciate the
5 fact that there will probably be more than the estimate from
6 these numbers.

7 THE COURT: Oh, I see. The average. If the average
8 was 33 in the months you did, it could be --

9 MS. MINTZ: 50 or 60, or I don't know.

10 THE COURT: That's a good point. Now it turns out
11 that June and July are the lower months.

12 MS. MINTZ: July and August.

13 MS. JENERETTE: It is true. I can verify that
14 trespass arrests are higher in the winter because people who
15 don't belong in NYCHA buildings seek shelter in those
16 buildings, hang out in stairwells, on roof landings when it's
17 cold outside, so there are a higher number of arrests during
18 those months.

19 MS. MINTZ: I believe there was a suggestion that
20 there would be --

21 THE COURT: Half a month. I heard that. I wonder how
22 that would work with your computer program. What would it be?
23 Would it be the arrest date, January 1st to 15th and
24 February 1st to 15th, your computers could do it that way?
25 Instead of pulling all February arrests, you can put all

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1 arrests between February 1 and 15?

2 MS. MINTZ: 14, yes.

3 THE COURT: Whatever. You can do it.

4 MS. MINTZ: Yes, yes. We have approximately the same
5 system that has been described, and once the actual physical --

6 THE COURT: I think that's about as low as we can go.
7 What about seeking January and February from '08 to the present
8 by half a month for all those months, and for the ones that
9 didn't already do six to seven months, which is Manhattan, they
10 have to go back and do June and July too.

11 MS. MINTZ: July and August.

12 THE COURT: Whatever months. July and August. Thank
13 you. Manhattan would have to do July and August for those
14 years, Bronx and Brooklyn would just have to do half of January
15 and February to date, to date. '8, '9, '10, '11, and '12.

16 MS. ROSENBLUM: If your Honor feels that's a
17 reasonable resolution, we are willing to take it.

18 THE COURT: Okay. I think that's where we're going
19 then. So the order would be -- of course I can put it in an
20 order -- after applying the balancing factors in the rules, the
21 three DA's offices here are directed to produce the decline to
22 prosecute information for the years 2008 through 2012, the
23 months of January and February, 1st through 14th -- well, 1st
24 through 15th in January, 1st through 14th in February,
25 and Manhattan DA should do July and August also for '9, '10,

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1 and '11, like the other DAs did not need, because they didn't
2 do '8.

3 Who wanted to speak, Ms. Blanchard or Ms. Mintz?
4 Ms. Mintz?

5 MS. MINTZ: Now, your Honor, you do understand that
6 this takes some time.

7 THE COURT: Yes, I do. I think two weeks is fair.

8 MS. MINTZ: Except that in my office, the way it works
9 is, I'm the only person dealing with civil litigation. There
10 is no bureau. It's me and my boss, and that's it, and then the
11 DA. I mean, that's it. So I do have access or I will seek
12 access to some paralegals, assistants. However, right now I am
13 working late, every day of the weekend, until I get a grant
14 application in on March 1st. I do not have a moment to do
15 any supervision, supervising until after March 1st.

16 THE COURT: Well, I don't think I can accommodate
17 that. The order is directed at the district attorney of
18 Brooklyn. He can take his chances of being in contempt of a
19 court order. He also has hundreds of assistants and hundreds
20 of paralegals. While you have the knowledge to supervise it,
21 they have to assign a little team for a couple weeks and get it
22 done. That's it. I don't want you to work any harder. You
23 can't. But you can go back and say, "She said you're going to
24 have to put a team together of three or four junior people,
25 I'll tell them what to do, and they've got to do it." That's

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1 it. You're not a one-person office, you're a
2 several-hundred-person office, and while I appreciate that
3 there's no division that does civil litigation, this is
4 important, it's time sensitive, and the DA is directed to do
5 it. The DA will have to risk violating a federal court order.
6 I don't know what else to tell you.

7 MS. MINTZ: Today is the 17th.

8 THE COURT: Yes, that's true. Oh.

9 MS. MINTZ: I'm only asking that there be two weeks
10 after March 1st.

11 THE COURT: I don't know about that. I don't know the
12 urgency of getting this data, what it's going to be used for.

13 MS. MINTZ: I can actually put the order in with IT
14 and the order in with ECAP to then print out, and then it will
15 be ready for me to supervise after March 1st.

16 THE COURT: Yes. Okay.

17 MS. JENERETTE: Your Honor, discovery with respect to
18 NYCHA closes March 15th, so maybe Ms. Mintz can be
19 accommodated in that regard. I'm just offering that.

20 THE COURT: I don't know. Seems like there's a whole
21 logical line of attorneys wanting to speak to this.

22 Ms. Blanchard, did you have your hand up at that
23 point?

24 MS. BLANCHARD: Yes, I did. My question was just
25 clarification. You're saying January and February of '08, '09,

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1 '10, and '11.

2 THE COURT: '12.

3 MS. BLANCHARD: So it's five years, not four.

4 THE COURT: Yes. Yes. We always said 10 more months.

5 Okay. Yes, Ms. Hines?

6 MS. HINES: For the Manhattan DA, it's July and August
7 for -- at one point I believe your Honor said '9, '10, and '11,
8 and at another --

9 THE COURT: I did. '9, '10, and '11, what the other
10 DAs did.

11 MS. HINES: So those three years for July and August.

12 THE COURT: Correct. And like the other DAs, '8, '9,
13 '10, '11, and '12, half of January and February. You have more
14 because you did less already in terms of this decline to
15 prosecute. And you have six months in the summer years for
16 those three years, although you've done two of them. You've
17 done August '09 and August '10. So you have four new months to
18 deal with in the summer months. Got it? Because you've done
19 two Augests.

20 MS. HINES: I did not understand we were being asked
21 to do the January and February in addition.

22 THE COURT: Oh, yes. Oh, absolutely. That's the
23 whole point. Track it for five years and at a heavier time of
24 year so they can see the flow. But I cut it back as much as I
25 could. It's half a month for each of those ten months. It's

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1 January 1st through 15th and February 1st through 14th.

2 Now with respect to redaction, yes, I know that's the
3 next thing the plaintiff wants. Yes?

4 MS. JENERETTE: Can I have just one question. Just
5 further to the point you made earlier, that the results are
6 somewhat skewed without the results of DPs in Queens and Staten
7 Island. Is there any way you can apply this to all five
8 district attorney's offices instead of just three?

9 THE COURT: First of all, I don't have those DAs here
10 today. I don't remember what they told me. I think one of
11 them, maybe Staten Island, said, "We don't have any computers.
12 It's all by hand."

13 MS. JENERETTE: Staten Island just does it by hand.
14 Queens was here last time. They did submit something that was
15 computerized. It's not as burdensome for them.

16 THE COURT: I don't know. They're not here right now
17 and I really don't want to deal with that. Why don't I just
18 take that request under advisement, not deal with that right
19 now.

20 So there are two things left to deal with, which is
21 the timing of producing this and then the reasons for the DPs.
22 The reasons in many of these cases have been redacted, right,
23 but the fact statement gives you essentially the reasons. I
24 don't know why you need what they want to talk about as work
25 product. I can tell you that the redacted information -- and

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1 I'm not giving you anything specific, but generically, the
2 reason for declination, insufficient evidence. That's what's
3 redacted. I'm not giving you any one of these, I'm not
4 violating the redaction, but they're in evidence. Here's
5 another one. Detail, insufficient evidence to prove beyond a
6 reasonable doubt that defendant was trespassing. That's what's
7 redacted. And it's the same over and over again. Insufficient
8 evidence to prosecute. The reason and the detail list
9 insufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that
10 defendant was trespassing. That's what it reads like. I don't
11 think that adds to what you already know, which is the
12 statement of fact, which you can work with just as well. We
13 know it was declined and you can assume it's insufficient
14 evidence, and you have the facts that tell you why it was
15 insufficient. Same reason the ADA concluded it, you're going
16 to conclude it. Many of these say: Observed so and so
17 entering and leaving the building. Stopped. Doesn't sound
18 like much reasonable suspicion to me, much less probable cause.
19 Because you have the facts. I've looked at what was redacted
20 and what wasn't, so I don't think the reason adds much. It
21 always says insufficient evidence.

22 MS. ROSENBLoom: Your Honor, we can't speak to what's
23 under the redactions --

24 THE COURT: But I can. I'm giving you the summaries.
25 I can pull any one of these. They're all the same:

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1 Insufficient evidence to prosecute.

2 MS. ROSENBOOM: What we would like, your Honor, then
3 is a stipulation or an order that, wherever they're saying
4 insufficient evidence, that means it's insufficient evidence to
5 prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

6 THE COURT: Oh, yeah. They're happy to say that
7 because that's not the standard for a stop. I mean, they're
8 happy to say --

9 MS. JENERETTE: We can stipulate to that.

10 THE COURT: Yeah. They're happy to say it's
11 insufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt. I
12 don't know how that helps you, because it's not a standard for
13 a stop.

14 MS. ROSENBOOM: Well, everything is contested in this
15 case. We don't know what else is under the redaction.

16 THE COURT: But I do.

17 MS. ROSENBOOM: If it's anything beyond insufficient
18 evidence.

19 THE COURT: Sometimes it says no probable cause. But
20 that's the same thing, in essence. You can glean from the
21 facts no probable cause. I mean, it's a big concession.
22 That's why I'm requiring these. They know, they looked at the
23 facts, and some ADA says: Can't do this one. Bad stop. Bad
24 arrest. No probable cause.

25 MS. ROSENBOOM: If there are any that say bad stop,

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1 your Honor, we certainly want those.

2 THE COURT: No, none of them say bad stop. I don't
3 think any say that. I'll look at the redactions I have. I
4 don't think any used the words "bad stop." Most of them say
5 insufficient evidence to prosecute. Insufficient evidence to
6 prove beyond a reasonable doubt somebody was trespassing.
7 Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Insufficient evidence to
8 prosecute. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. This is one
9 that we like better: No basis for search or demand
10 identification. And no probable cause. There are a couple
11 that say that. Oh, here's one: No legal basis to stop
12 defendant.

13 MS. ROSENBLUM: That's the type of thing, your Honor,
14 where we feel the work product provision should be overcome by
15 the importance of --

16 THE COURT: By the way, the reason for declining
17 prosecution on that one is, again, insufficient evidence to
18 prosecute. Then there's a space called Details. And the
19 details say: No legal basis to stop.

20 MS. ROSENBLUM: To plaintiffs, your Honor, whatever
21 is redacted is redacted. Whatever section it's in, if it
22 overcomes the work product protection --

23 THE COURT: Except when you look at the facts, you
24 also know there's no legal basis for the stop, because you're a
25 lawyer.

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1 MS. ROSENBLUM: Your Honor, we do believe a jury
2 would be very convinced by the fact that the district
3 attorney's office themselves --

4 THE COURT: Themselves held that there was no basis to
5 stop someone.

6 MS. JENERETTE: Which is exactly why it shouldn't be
7 admitted, because it's unduly prejudicial and it also violates
8 the Second Circuit's ruling in *Cameron*. The city prevailed at
9 trial in front of Judge Crotty in *Cameron v. the City of New*
10 *York*. We introduced evidence from the ADA saying that there
11 was probable cause for the challenged arrest and there was
12 reasonable suspicion for the challenged stop. The ADA opined
13 that there was, that the cop should have made the stop, should
14 have made the arrest. Based in part on that testimony, the
15 jury found in favor of the city. Plaintiffs appealed that
16 verdict to the Second Circuit. The circuit reversed, sent it
17 back, said Judge Crotty should never have allowed it because
18 the ADA's opinion on probable cause/reasonable suspicion is
19 inadmissible.

20 THE COURT: Well, I wasn't aware of all that.

21 MS. JENERETTE: We cited that case to your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Doesn't mean I remember it. Do you know
23 how many cases I have? Would you like to know how many cases I
24 have?

25 MS. JENERETTE: I apologize, your Honor, but the point

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1 is that Ms. Rosenbloom knows because it's been in our
2 submission.

3 THE COURT: That is the point. So if that is the law,
4 if indeed a whole trial was reversed because they let in the
5 ADA's opinion of no probable cause, what's the point? I mean,
6 I gave it to you now in a generic way. No legal basis to stop.
7 That's why I'm requiring the discovery, so you can see the
8 facts and have your own conclusions drawn or your own expert
9 conclusions, and who needs the DA's conclusion, because
10 apparently the circuit says it's not admissible.

11 MS. ROSENBLOOM: Your Honor, if we were briefing it,
12 we would argue that in the context of a civil rights class
13 action, it's a little bit different. The discovery rules are
14 different.

15 MS. JENERETTE: This was a Section 1983 civil rights
16 lawsuit, civil rights trial. It was no different. It's
17 reversible error for Judge Crotty to have admitted that. The
18 city retried the case.

19 THE COURT: He's a former corporation counsel. Don't
20 say his name so many times.

21 MS. JENERETTE: Well, your Honor, let me tell you
22 this. It was remanded, we had to retry it, and without the
23 ADA's opinion, the jury returned a verdict against the city.
24 So --

25 THE COURT: Well, it made a big difference.

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1 MS. JENERETTE: Yeah.

2 THE COURT: So I'm saying you have the facts, you can
3 draw your own conclusions.

4 MS. ROSENBOOM: Your Honor, the other thing that we
5 had asked your Honor to view *in camera* was whether there were
6 overredactions, whether redactions went beyond work product
7 type things.

8 THE COURT: No. They looked reasonable; they really
9 did.

10 So then we don't have dates figured out. They've
11 asked to have all this done no later than -- I don't know
12 what -- March 9, March 16. What's your opinion on all of that?

13 MS. ROSENBOOM: That is fine, your Honor. We will
14 want to use them perhaps for our experts with regard to summary
15 judgment motions, but we can do it with that deadline, with mid
16 March.

17 THE COURT: All right. Mid March. So I know you want
18 the later of the two. I, of course, would like to say
19 March 9th, period, for all of them. March 9th.

20 Now what's left? Oh, Queens. What's your view on
21 Queens? Ms. Jenerette wants it, asked for it. Really she
22 wants Queens.

23 MS. JENERETTE: And I would point out that they did
24 serve a subpoena on Queens and Staten Island.

25 THE COURT: Yeah, but I looked at it. I don't think

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1 we'll get much of a return. You're the one who wants it
2 because you want to make arguments --

3 MS. JENERETTE: To rebut the claims in the case.

4 THE COURT: No. You've got a mix of neighborhoods
5 throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn and Bronx too. It's just
6 that that whole borough would be left minority, more whites, or
7 I don't know really know the breakdown of each borough. It's
8 only my own guess.

9 MS. JENERETTE: I would forgo Staten Island and ask
10 that your Honor direct the order to Queens.

11 THE COURT: What's your view, Ms. Rosenbloom?

12 MS. ROSENBLOOM: Your Honor, we asked for it
13 originally. We'd like to have it. We're not going to go to
14 the mat on that one, and I do believe the Queens district
15 attorney's office should probably be able to get a say on this
16 if your Honor is raising it again.

17 THE COURT: We have a letter dated January 18th from
18 the ADA in Queens. They produced all of one, and I don't know
19 whether that was one for a two-month sample or a six-month
20 sample. So I don't know what they searched, but they came out
21 with one. So I'd have to go back to them and figure out what
22 they did already.

23 MS. JENERETTE: Well, then it shouldn't be a huge
24 burden on them to do --

25 THE COURT: Well, I understand, but I don't know why

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1 there's one, whether he sampled and decided to send me one of
2 all they found or that's all he found. We have to follow up.
3 We'll follow up and speak to him.

4 All right. Yes, Ms. Blanchard?

5 MS. BLANCHARD: Your Honor, if we go to March 9th,
6 I'm afraid that may not be enough time. We're talking 10
7 months, and we're assuming that there are many more during
8 these winter months, even though we're only doing half a month.
9 We could potentially still be looking at somewhere around the
10 standard 80 per month, or half month, I don't know if that's
11 the case or not. But what we were looking at right now for
12 time frame is three weeks, which is only 15 days.

13 THE COURT: But now you're down to 40 a month, not 80.

14 MS. BLANCHARD: But the reason we went to the half
15 month is because we understand that there were more arrests in
16 January and February, so there may be more than just -- I'm
17 thinking there might be closer to 80.

18 THE COURT: I can't do hypotheticals and I don't want
19 to give you a further date, because inevitably you're going to
20 end up telling me, the day before, you need another week, and
21 I'm cutting that out of the equation and saying March 9th,
22 and I'm sure you'll have something to say on March 8th.

23 What is it, Ms. Hines?

24 MS. HINES: I have a scheduling issue too, your Honor.
25 Two of them. One is that I have a family trip out of state

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1 planned from March 7th to March 20th.

2 THE COURT: Oh, that's good, because you can be done
3 by March 6th.

4 MS. HINES: I would love nothing more than to be done
5 by March 6th, but I have almost double the number of months
6 than the other DA's offices.

7 THE COURT: But I've already gone over this. As I
8 said to Ms. Mintz, the order is not directed to you, it's to
9 the district attorney. He's going to have to find a way to
10 staff this. You're going to have to go back to the office and
11 say so. "She's adamant. That's the schedule. You've got to
12 get me help because I'm out of here on the 7th. My family's
13 going away from the 7th to the 20th, Mr. District Attorney.
14 You've got to help me get it out the door. But if you give me
15 that, I'll accomplish it." They just have to lend you a few
16 bodies for a couple weeks and it will be done. But like
17 Ms. Mintz said, first you set it up anyway, the IT people, the
18 Bureau of Planning and Management people, and when it's all
19 ready to be looked at, that's when you need to borrow a couple
20 people.

21 MS. HINES: I can make those requests today to get it
22 under way.

23 THE COURT: Of course. Of course.

24 MS. HINES: I am concerned about doing nine months.

25 THE COURT: I know, but your telling me you're alone

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1 is not convincing. There's a district attorney's office. They
2 have to help you. It's a human factor. They can't say, well,
3 you can't go on your family vacation or you have to work
4 20-hour days. They won't do that to you. You tell them you
5 want their help because they don't want to be in contempt of a
6 federal court order, so they'll lend you some paralegals or
7 ADAs or whatever it is. You'll have to work that out with the
8 DA. But it's not a matter of you personally. You won't be in
9 contempt. If anybody will be, it's not you, it's the DA. But
10 there's no reason for contempt. Just get it done.

11 MS. JENERETTE: Your Honor, if it's helpful, this
12 mostly goes to the *Monell* summary judgment briefing. That's
13 not due until sometime in April anyway. The city would consent
14 to giving them a little more time if they need it.

15 THE COURT: No, but they need to get this data, look
16 at it, get their expert to look at it, work with it. You have
17 to work backwards. It's already mid March and the briefing
18 starts in mid April. They need that time to work with what
19 they get.

20 MS. JENERETTE: We need it too. I'm just trying to be
21 helpful.

22 THE COURT: You are, and they love you for it, but I
23 need it mid March, because then everybody gets the chance to
24 work with it in time for the briefing.

25 Yes, Ms. Blanchard.

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1 MS. BLANCHARD: If we could just have an oral order
2 that all of the documents on the DPs that we're producing are
3 unsealed.

4 THE COURT: Yes. It is hereby ordered that all of the
5 DPs that are produced are ordered unsealed. But I think I
6 should make this a written order all around because of the fear
7 of contempt. I have to give a specific order of what you're
8 directed to do and by when, including the unsealing. I'll put
9 that in it, to help you get the help you need. I'm helping you
10 with your DAs is what I'm trying to do. You'll explain the
11 importance of this order to your top bosses.

12 MS. MINTZ: I have to concur with that. I'd need a
13 written order.

14 THE COURT: Yes, you need a written order, sure. That
15 might help you get the help. It's not an informal thing. It's
16 an important case. And I'm weighing the factors under the law.

17 I will draft an order and hopefully get it out today.
18 Worse case Monday, or Tuesday.

19 All right. I think that takes care of this
20 conference. Is there anything further?

21 Not today. Thank you.

22 Of course, DA folks, you'll always reserve the
23 unredacted in case I ever want to do an *in camera* review and
check things, of course. Looks like you did before. Okay.
Thank you.

24 ooo
25